





This Journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at the office, Columbia Street, New Westminster, by JOHN EDMONDS, Editor and Proprietor.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, \$7.50  
For six months, \$4.20  
For three months, \$2.50  
Single copies, 12¢  
Payable invariably in advance.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements, 2 inches not including first insertion, and 50 cents each subsequent insertion. Over 2 inches, \$1 per inch for first insertion, and 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers.

Advertisements, in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication.

All Advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.

All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are taken is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY

Notice—H. V. Edmonds.

## The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

## VICTORIA AND CONFEDERATION.

Victoria (we mean the British Columbian Capital) is an interesting study. One day possessing Representative Institutions; the next voluntarily surrendering them and bowing her neck to the despotic yoke. One day bawling like a very fishwife about being robbed of her political institutions; the next hugging her chains. One day foremost in abusing the present form of Government as illiberal, effete and extravagant; the next eulogizing and defending it. One day casting longing looks across the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and openly declaring in favor of Annexation; the next shouting herself hoarse with "God save the Queen." One day taking the lead in the cry for immediate admission into the great British American family; the next denouncing Confederation as premature and undesirable. One day sending Delegates to a Convention expressly organized for the promotion of immediate Confederation; the next publishing cards repudiating their own representatives and moulding them into confederation statuary. In truth she is a fickle jade. At the present moment Victoria would appear to be anti-Confederate. Her position seems to be this: She has succeeded by dint of misrepresentation and wire-pulling, in securing the political capital; and she hopes to be able, as of old, to have a controlling power in the Legislature. Never careful for anything beyond her own limits she is content with the present form of Government, so long as the vast expenditure falls into her own lap. Confederation is undesirable because it might interfere with her nice little game, by establishing a popular Government on the Mainland. What though the change might impart vitality and ensure prosperity to the Colony as a whole? It would put an end to Victoria centralization and domination; and that is enough for her. What cares she for representative institutions, so long as unrepresentative ones suit her selfish purposes better? To popularize would be to decentralize and reduce Victoria to the disagreeable necessity of sitting upon her own bottom, instead of blackmailing the whole commerce and industry of the Colony. One writes under "Self-Reliance"—rather an inappropriate *nom de plume* for a Victorian to adopt! Never mind that. He writes well, and deals for the most part, with facts. But what of that? Is to convict the *Colonist* of extravagance and falsehood to prove the undesirability of Confederation? No. The question is, to use the language of the invincible Norris, one of far too "high and holy" a nature to be judged upon local issues and paltry figures. Our noble Queen has set her heart upon forming one consolidated British empire out of Her scattered North American possessions. For good and sufficient Colonial as well as Imperial reasons, this great scheme of great minds has been definitely undertaken. The real question for us, a poor, helpless Crown Colony, is not, we apprehend, shall we accept or shall we reject Confederation? It is rather this—Confederation having been decided upon between the Imperial Government and the old and powerful colonies which form the nucleus of the new empire, and our inevitable destiny being Confederation, shall we negotiate the best possible terms of admission while we may? or shall we quarrel and dispute about impending fate until we are put into the *Domination* upon such terms as may be agreed upon on our behalf? The people of Victoria have had some experience in the matter of Imperial conditions; and it is surprising they should wish to repeat the experiment so soon. But although really occupying the position of a helpless and doomed Crown Colony, it is gratifying to know that our doom is such as wisdom and common sense would lead us to desire,—that it will be for the good of the Colony,—the very best thing for the Colony. Leaving altogether out of sight the Imperial side of the question, if Confederation is a desirable and necessary thing for old, wealthy and powerful colonies like Canada, surely it is desirable and necessary for a weak and helpless community on the Pacific. Every argument in favor of the policy on the Eastern side of the continent applies with double force to this Colony. "Self-Reliance," indeed! Reliance on what? There would have been some show of reason in Canada prating about such a thing as self-reliance when Confederation was proposed to her. But for British Columbia to adopt such an attitude under existing circumstances is only to render herself ridiculous. So far as territory, climate, geographical position and natural resources are concerned, British Columbia has no occasion to go hat in hand and crave admission. But, with all these advantages, yet without a liberal Government, without population, without either muscle or capital to turn to account the vast latent wealth of this truly magnificent Colony, we are poor, miserable, blind and naked. It is clearly our true wisdom, then, instead of starving amidst unbounded wealth, to eagerly employ the means thus offered for the purpose of developing the dominant wealth with which we are surrounded. The people at Victoria may possibly imagine that, now they enjoy the questionable advantage of the prodigal expenditure of a "bloated Civil List," their interest consists in seeking to perpetuate the present unsatisfactory condition. But in pursuing such a selfish, narrow and ignoble policy they must not be surprised if the indignant resentment of the rest of the Colony should form one ingredient in their bitter cup.

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## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

## AUCTION SALE,

I AM instructed by Charles Brew, Esq., to sell by Auction, on  
**TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER NEXT,**  
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

All his valuable assortment of Household Furniture, comprising,

**Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom**

## FURNITURE.

**Blankets, Crockery, and Glassware,**

**Kitchen and other Utensils.**

And a variety of

**Miscellaneous Articles.**

H. V. EDMONDS, Auctioneer.

## INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire—Imperial Insurance Co., London.

Life—City of Glasgow Assurance Company Glasgow.

For Rates or Premium, apply to

W. J. ARMSTRONG, Agent.  
New Westminster, May 9th, 1863.

## New Advertisements.

## CUNNINGHAM'S COLN.

## TINWARE.

AT THE

## OLD TIN SHOP

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Are constantly kept

**Family Double and Single Oven Cooking Stoves,**

**Parlor, Bar-Room, and Shop Heating Stoves,**

**Ready made Boilers,**

Tea-Kettles, Saucepans, Camp-Kettles, Dippers, Stove backs, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Sheet Lead, Solder, Tin Plate, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND STOVES, for Sale Cheap.

A few nice

**American Parlor Grates.**

STOVE PIPES made and sold at 50cts. per length of 2 feet, (of the best Sheet Iron.)

All kinds of Tinware made. All kinds of Jobbing done and guaranteed to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HARDWARE of every variety.

NAILS, a large stock, at \$7 25 per Keg. at JAMES CUNNINGHAM'S New Brick Store.

## DRY GOODS.

JUST received and for sale by the undersigned,

## AT JAMES CUNNINGHAM'S

French Merinos, Wines, Drilling, Woolen Plaid, Flannels, Prints, &c. Silks and Cotton Umbrellas, Ladies and Childrens Boots & Shoes.

## GROCERIES.

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Heywood's Home-cured Bacon.

Origan Lard in Kegs, a large supply.

Coal Oil, best Brands, at 62½cts. pr. Gall.

Paints and Oils always on hand.

Boiled Oil at \$1 50 per Gallon.

Crockery and Glassware.

Lamps and Chimneys.

## TERMS---CASH.

A Discount of 10 per cent. allowed to all clerghmen.

at JAMES CUNNINGHAM'S New Brick Store.

## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Cherry Creek Silver Mining Company, Limited, will be held at Yale, on Thursday the 8th of Oct., 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
GEO. DIETZ, Secretary.

## NEW TIN SHOP.

THIS Subscriber's have this day opened a

## TIN SHOP

ON THEIR PREMISES

**COLUMBIA STREET,**

Where all kinds of

**TIN, COPPER or SHEET**

**IRON WORK**

will be done at the most reasonable rates, and to the satisfaction of all parties who may favor us with their orders.

This Branch will be under the

MANAGEMENT OF

**MR. J. WATSON,**

so long and favorably known to the Public.

**CLUTE & CLARKSON**

TO ARRIVE

**EX "MONTAUK"**

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

**A superior lot of Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves.**

CLUTE & CLARKSON.

## OPPOSITION

## STAGE LINE,

BETWEEN

**New Westminster AND BRIGHTON.**

THE Stage coach leaves New Westminster for Brighton every morning at 10 o'clock, returning the same day, leaving the inlet on the return of the Ferry, except on Saturdays, when the coach will leave at 7 o'clock p.m.

Passage.....\$1  
Freight (per 100lbs).....75cts

The Company is prepared to undertake to carry at the above rates for the next 12 months.

JOHN McBEAN & Co.  
New Westminster, September 9th 1863.

**To all whom it may concern.**

THE undersigned, in charge of the School at Langley, will be prepared to take a limited number of boarding Scholars, on and after the first of April next. The Terms will be Fifteen Dollars monthly in advance, which will pay for Board, Washing and Tuition; but Books, Bed, Bedding, and whatever Toilet necessities, must be furnished by the pupil. Every attention will be paid to the Intellectual, Moral and Physical advancement of those who may be entrusted to our care.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Langley, B. C., January 25, 1863.

## TO CARIBOO.

FORWARDING DIRECT.

THE undersigned hereby notify all whom it may concern that they have now perfected arrangements by which they are prepared to undertake the prompt, safe, speedy and cheap forwarding of goods from Yale to Cariboo. They have a strong train of mule teams upon the route, and possess the means of undertaking the conveyance of any quantity of freight on the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. Those having freight to be done will save, in time, money and risk, by choosing this efficient and reliable medium.

J. C. BEEDY & Co.  
Yale, December 9th, 1863.

## New Advertisements.

## CLUTE &amp; CLARKSON,

## IMPORTERS

AND

**GENERAL DEALERS,**

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER,

**HAVE ON HAND**

**BRITISH & AMERICAN**

**STAPLE AND FANCY**

**DRY GOODS,**

**Men's and Boys', Clothing.**

**Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, in Great Variety.**

**Hats,**

**Caps,**

**Hosiery,**

**Gloves,**

**&c., &c., &c.**

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, OATS AND CORN MEAL,

TEAS, SUGARS AND TOBACCOS of every kind.

MANILLA ROPE,

FRESH BUTTER AND LARD, constantly on hand,

WOODEN WARE, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

COAL OIL, LAMPS AND FITTINGS,

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY & PLATED WARE.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

NEWSPAPERS,

PERIODICALS.

Musical Instruments of all kinds.

CHARTS & MAPS.

Paper, Pens, Ink, Drawing Instruments,

BLANK BOOKS, &c., &c.

KNIVES & SCISSORS.

An endless variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL, STANDARD, & MISCELLANEOUS

**BOOKS.**

Farmers' Produce of every kind bought and sold.

Orders from the country attended to with promptness and despatch, and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. S. CLUTE, junr

G. C. CLARKSON.

## FOR SALE.

SIXTY-FOUR acres of excellent land situate on the South bank of the Fraser River, nearly opposite the Camp. One-half of this land is open prairie, quite above high water mark, and covered with good grass.

Terms very tempting.

Apply to

Wm. CLARKSON.

New Westminster, May 11th, 1867.

## New Advertisements.

## BURRARDINLET

## STAGE LINE.

The undersigned announces to the public that he has established a daily line of Stages between New Westminster and Burrard Inlet.

The Stages will start from the

**ORO RESTAURANT,**

COLUMBIA STREET

**EVERY MORNING,**

**TEN O'CLOCK,**

Returning the same day, leaving Brighton at 3 o'clock, p. m.

**FARE, \$1 EACH WAY.**

oc12tc W. R. LEWIS.

**12363.**

## BARNARD'S STAGES,

CARRYING MAILS, EXPRESS, AND PASSENGERS.

WILL LEAVE

## YALE

**EVERY MONDAY,**

AT 6 A. M.,

and connect with steamer

## ENTERPRISE

AT

**SODA CREEK FOR QUESNELLE,**

REACHING

**BARKERVILLE**

EVERY

**SATURDAY EVENING.**

Fast freight contracted for at reasonable rates.

Passengers by this line must leave New Westminster by Saturday's steamer to make the connection.

F. J. BARNARD.

Office, Front Street, New Westminster.

ap8tc

## A. BARLOW,

YALE, B. C.

## MERCHANT AND

## GENERAL AGENT.

ALL KINDS OF COLONIAL AND OTHER

**PRODUCE**

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

**COMMISSION,**

**BILLS COLLECTED,**

and a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS

transacted

mail to

## Are You Insured?

If not, apply to

**CUNNINGHAM Bros.**

fy22tc

New countries have want bits peculiar to themselves widely extended and sparse territory, medicines ready are more employed, and are greater necessity than in the tries. Dr. Ayer's preparation given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than been felt before. Physicians discarding them, really favor of such ready at hand and disease, when they can be on. And we wish our readers that in publishing J. C. Ayer advertisement, or any others reliable character, we think furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can furnish.—Louisville Courier.

CARIBOO.—The news contains the Sentinel of the 13th and unimportant. The cry was still and mining operations languish want of it. The yield of a few on Williams, Mosquito and of cipro crooks continues good circumstances. The Williams Beldock Plume Co. have completed the flume to the face rich ground, having run this about 1000 feet, chiefly through rock! It is hoped they are not to reap an abundant reward for persevering labor and large capital.

THE EXHIBITION.—Tuesday next, the day fixed for the New Westminster Agricultural Exhibition. Owing to news on the part of many subscribers, the Committee will not be in to announce the amount of the sale until the day of Exhibition, as it is arranged that the entire amount should be paid for that purpose. They have enabled to state that the price quite respectable. Although the Committee will be on duty till 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, they earnestly the great bulk of articles will be sold Monday afternoon, so that they may be able to do justice in arranging everyone having anything worth to attend to this matter on Monday.

THE RECALIBRATION CARD.—A card by 341 British residents and 72 residents of Victoria, repudiating the their Delegates at the Yale Convention. The card is a very valuable contribution to a community claiming to not four thousand souls; yet in glancing list it appears to represent the community of the town to no inconsiderable extent, but is evidently greatly drawn a view to catch signatures. It is not for the Candy-man and his fellow of Confederation, to seize the B. hours, and have the acts of the Confederates—if they can!

AMERICAN ORATION.—Quite an and impressive ceremony took place at the Anglican Cathedral, Victoria, on Sunday the 14th inst. The Bishop of Col. was assisted by Archdeacon Woods and by the Rev. Mr. Hayman, ordained J. O. B. Cave, of this city, a Priest of the Rev. David Holmes, of the Rev. B. Owen, of the Victoria Mission, to the order of Deacons. At of the service the Venerable Archdeacon Woods and Rev. Mr. Hayman were inducted into the deaconries of Columbia and Vancouver respectively by the Rev. W. E. Hayman.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Gazette and Majesty's assent to three Ordinances last Session, viz., "An Ordinance the Laws relating to gold mining," "An Ordinance for the more effectual protection of the more effectual protection of Majesty's Naval and Victualling," "An Ordinance to assimilate the limitation of certain causes and suits."

"Out or Sight Out or Mrs." appear to be the motto of the late Holy Trinity Church. The Rev. shanks recently sent out from England a handsome present, consisting of a and elaborately worked cover for the Holy Table, a large and richly decorated couple of offertory plates, and a and beautiful coronet, or chandelier of a crown.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.—The Government will send a delegate in November next for the purpose of ranging with the Imperial Government the transfer of the North-West Territory.

FROM VICTORIA.—The Government boat Leviathan arrived from Victoria day, bringing a local mail and express. Good, Esq., Assistant Colonial came up by her.



## The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than has ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand remedies for disease, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, of any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—*Louisville Courier.*

**CARIBOO.**—The news contained in the Sentinel of the 13th and 16th is unimportant. The cry was still for rain and mining operations languished for want of it. The yield of a few claims on Williams, Mosquito and other principal creeks continues good under the circumstances. The Williams Creek Bedrock Flume Co. have about completed the flume to the face of their rich ground, having run this season about 1000 feet, chiefly through solid rock! It is hoped they are now about to reap an abundant reward for their persevering labor and large expenditure.

**THE EXHIBITION.**—Tuesday next, the 29th, is the day fixed for the Westminister District Agricultural Exhibition. Owing to the tardiness on the part of many subscribers in paying up the amount of the several prizes until the day of Exhibition, as it has been arranged that the entire amount shall be appropriated for that purpose. They are, however, enabled to state that the prizes will be quite respectable. Although the Reception Committee will be only 100, 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, they earnestly trust that the great bulk of articles will be sent in on Monday afternoon, so that they may be enabled to do justice in arranging them. Let everyone having anything worth exhibiting attend to this matter on Monday.

**THE RECALIFICATION CARD.**—A card, signed by 341 British residents and 12 foreign residents of Victoria, denouncing the acts of their Delegates at the Yale Convention, is published in the *Colonist*. Four hundred and six may be presumed to form a very small minority in a community claiming to number some four thousand souls; yet in glancing over the list it appears to represent the commercial element of the town to an inconsiderable extent. The card does not pronounce against Confederation, but is evidently drawn up with a view to catch signatures. It now remains for the Cange-man and his fellow champions of Confederation, to seize the Bull by the horns, and have the acts of the Convention endorsed—if they can!

**ASCULCAN ORDINATION.**—Quite an interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the Anglican Cathedral, Victoria, on Sunday last. The Right Rev. The Bishop of Columbia, assisted by Archdeacons Woods and Reese, and by the Rev. Mr. Hayman, ordained the Rev. J. C. B. Cave, of this city, a Priest, and admitted the Rev. David Holmes, of Yale, and the Rev. B. Owen, of the Victoria Indian Mission, to the order of Deacons. At the close of the service the Ven. Archdeacon Woods and Reese were inducted into the Archdeaconry of Columbia and Vancouver respectively by the Rev. W. E. Hayman.

**ROYAL ASSESSOR.**—The *Gazette* announces Her Majesty's assent to three Ordinances passed last Session, viz., "An Ordinance to amend the Laws relating to gold mining," "An Ordinance for the more effectual protection of Her Majesty's Naval and Victualling Stores," "An Ordinance to assimilate the Law affecting the Limitation of certain causes of actions and suits."

"Our or Sugar Our or, Miss," would not appear to be the motto of the late Rector of Holy Trinity Church. The Rev. J. Sheepshanks recently sent out from England a very handsome present, consisting of a beautiful and elaborately worked cover for the Communion Table, a large and richly decorated cross, a couple of offertory plates, and a very chaste and beautiful coronal, or chandelier in the form of a crown.

**THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.**—The Canadian Government will send a delegation to England in November next for the purpose of arranging with the Imperial Government for the transfer of the North-West Territory.

**FROM VICTORIA.**—The Government Dispatch last Leviathan arrived from Victoria yesterday, bringing a local mail and express. Chas. Good, Esq., Assistant Colonial Secretary, came up by her.

## THE CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

17. That reform in the office of Sheriff is essentially necessary, as it is virtually a sinecure, without proper securities being filed by the Sheriff in case of errors or losses in Civil suits. That a division of the Sheriff's duties into two or more Sherifalties, the incumbents giving bonds, in a suitable amount for the faithful performance of their duty, is required both for efficiency and security of the public. That the paying out of public moneys as a bonus to the Sheriff under present circumstances is a wasteful and wanton expenditure.

18. That the office of Chief Inspector of Police is not required, and therefore ought to be abolished.

19. That there is no public necessity for keeping five extra Constables in Cariboo at an annual expense of \$3500 per year. That in the Lillooet-Clinton District a Stipendiary Magistrate is not required, thereby saving \$2400 per annum. That at Nanaimo, a Stipendiary Magistrate is not required, and the duties of Deputy Collector of Customs there, with that of Postmaster could be performed satisfactorily for \$1000, saving thereby \$1000. That in Lillooet, Clinton and Nanaimo, Honorary Magistrates can discharge the duties of Justice of the Peace. That the retrenchment that might be made by the Executive under these heads is equal to \$10,300 per year.

20. That the Supreme Court Judges should discharge the duties of County Court Judges, holding Court periodically in the different Districts of the Colony.

21. That the vote of \$3000 in the Estimates for expenses of Judges and Registrar on Circuit on the Mainland of the Colony is exorbitant and calls for revision.

22. That including the reductions suggested and others which might be advantageously adopted, a saving of about \$60,000 in the annual expenditure for Civil Establishments may be made without impairing in the least degree the public service, or endangering in the least the securities for the preservation of life and property, or the maintenance of order throughout the Colony.

23. That the people of British Columbia are willing to bear patiently the heavy financial burden imposed upon the country for the construction of public works, amounting to nearly \$150,000 annually; but they denounce the extravagant expenditure by which a deficit was created in 1866, amounting to about \$170,000; and in 1867, \$120,000. That these deficits were incurred in violation of the rule laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a dispatch dated April 20, 1866, viz.: That the expenditure of the year must be reduced, to such an amount as may be covered by the actual average receipts of the past two years. That the estimates of 1868 violate this rule.

24. That the system of dividing and subdividing the public service into departments, and placing such duties respectively in the hands of a single person, may be the proper mode to transact public business in a rich and populous country; but to a Colony such as British Columbia, where the population is very small, the financial resources proportionately limited, and the business to be transacted under early head but trifling, such a system is wholly unwarranted, entailing too high an expenditure without increasing efficiency. That it is mainly by attempting to carry out this system, and by keeping too large a staff of officials at salaries disproportionate to the circumstances of the Colony, that the public expenditure is annually increased. That it is, therefore, to amalgamation of offices, reduction of the Civil List, and lowering of salaries that the people look for a reduction in the current expenditure for the support of Establishments.

25. That the total population of British Columbia exclusive of Indians, does not exceed 10,000; that the number of Indians do not exceed 30,000. That the Indians living chiefly by hunting and fishing are not individually on the average large consumers of dutiable or taxable commodities. That the highest estimate that could be placed on the Indians as consumers is that three Indians consume as much as one white or civilized person; and that, consequently, the total Indian population is only equal to 19,000 white consumers. That a more correct estimate would in all probability be that five Indians are equal to one white person, thereby making the total Indian inhabitants as consumers equal to 6000 whites. That (taking the highest estimate of the Indians as consumers) the total number of consumers of dutiable and taxable commodities is 20,000. That in 1867 the revenue without loans was \$475,250 and the average tax per head of the consumers \$23 75. That the expenditure as reported to the Council is less than the actual expenditure was in 1867 \$560,150 or \$28 to each consumer. That out of the expenditure of \$560,150 in 1867, only \$52,000 were expended in public works. That the estimated revenue of 1868 is \$576,000 or nearly \$29 to each consumer. That the estimated expenditure of 1868 is \$572,553 or \$28.60 to each consumer. That the total amount appropriated for public works out of the \$572,553 is \$55,300. That out of the latter sum there has been about \$12,000 expended in unnecessary additions to the Governor's residence and Land Office, whilst necessary improvements to roads and bridges to advance the interests of farmers and settlement generally are deferred. That the retrenchment made to the Legislative Council in 1868 by His Excellency, the Governor, comparing the Customs Tariffs of England, United States, Canada and other colonies and countries is fallacious; it intended to show that British Columbia is not taxed higher than other countries. That the fallacy is apparent when it is observed that the average annual tax per head in Canada is only \$2 59, while the average tax to each consumer in British Columbia in 1867 was \$23 75, and that proposed in 1868 is \$29 to each consumer. That home productions, other than gold, in this colony, are not so advanced as in the countries enumerated in the Return, and that consequently there is a larger average consumption here of dutiable commodities and a correspondingly higher tax paid by each consumer. That with a tariff, internal revenue dues, road tolls, etc., taxation is high and oppressive. That after paying the interest and sinking fund on the public debt, nearly all the revenue is consumed non-productively. That retrenchment is therefore demanded by the united voice of the people of British Columbia.

26. That it is the duty of the Executive to institute the most thorough retrenchment in the expenditure, and cause to be amended and repealed all statutes or ordinances that interfere with economy in the public service.

27. That miners and capitalists during the past ten years have been subjected to the greatest inconveniences and delays in securing copper and silver bearing quartz veins, under such a tenure and with such facilities as would offer responsible security for the investment of capital; that the non-existence of a general law on the subject and the obstacles interposed by the Government has tended to prevent the investment of capital in the country and retarded the development of its mineral resources. That the enactment of a law under which a limited extent of any copper or silver bearing quartz veins free from Royalties, onerous laws and taxation, may be taken up and held by any one or more persons, under reasonable conditions of working is absolutely essential to the investment of capital in such enterprises.

28. That religion, humanity and public opinion demand that due and proper consideration be paid to the Indian population with a view to their preservation and the improvement of their moral, intellectual and material condition. That beyond making reservations of land, Government has done nothing for them. That in many instances the Indian reserves are large and valuable tracts of agricultural land that such lands though situated in districts where they would be cultivated by settlers remain unimproved by the Indians, except the occasional cultivation of a small patch. That settlers are prohibited from occupying them. That such Reserves are consequently neither properly utilized by the Indians nor by settlers. That it is incumbent, therefore, on the Government to establish such regulations as would utilize the Indian Reserves and appropriate the proceeds to the benefit of the Indians.

29. That the people of British Columbia, recognizing the principle that it is the imperative duty of the State to provide for education, earnestly desire the immediate establishment of a national system of popular education, based upon the broad non-sectarian principle, and that the non-existence of any recognized system of education applicable to the whole Colony is discreditable to the Government.

30. That while it is apparent to any disinterested person that retrenchment in the public service could be made by which about \$60,000 of the annual expenditure could be saved without impairing the efficiency of the public service, yet the Government persists in imposing Road Toll on merchandise passing between Yale and Cariboo, that amount to \$70,000 per annum. That the continuance of the Road Tolls and the resistance of

forced to retrenchment by the Executive are grave acts of misgovernment.

31. That a Reciprocal Commercial Treaty between the United States and England, by which the lumber, coal fish and other raw productions of British Columbia and the United States may be entered duty free for home consumption in the ports of the last named countries respectively, would be a powerful stimulant to industry in this Colony. That it is, therefore, expedient to urge upon the attention of the Local and Imperial Governments the desirability of taking immediate steps to secure such a commercial privilege, whilst the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States is under consideration.

32. That though there has always been a large staff of men connected with the office of Land and Works, and notwithstanding there are vast areas of good unoccupied agricultural and grazing lands in the Colony, the country has sparsely populated, the imports of agricultural produce and stock large, and the prices of agricultural productions highly remunerative; yet the Executive has never made any systematic and continuous effort to invite immigration or induce people to engage in agriculture. That the apathy and indifference of the Government respecting the settlement of the public lands is, therefore, totally indefensible.

33. That free grants of at least 320 acres of land ought to be offered to actual settlers upon the public lands, and that the Executive should spare no effort in inviting immigration and facilitating the settlement of the country.

34. That the vote of the Legislative Council refusing to pass an Address to Her Majesty the Queen respecting the Confederation of this Colony with Canada, is not endorsed by the country; but is opposed to the well-understood wishes of the people of British Columbia.

The Convention further Resolved:—

1. That an Address be prepared and sent to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for the Reforms enumerated in these resolutions.

2. That an Address to the Governor-General of Canada be prepared and transmitted, urging Confederation on the terms proposed.

3. That an Address be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by a copy of these resolutions, praying that the Reforms therein contained may be initiated and perfected.

4. That a petition to the Imperial Parliament be prepared and circulated for signature throughout the Colony, and transmitted to some prominent member of Parliament for presentation, accompanied by the resolutions of this Convention.

5. That an Executive Committee be appointed with full authority to call conventions, communicate with the Imperial, Canadian, and Local Governments, to prepare and transmit the Addresses and petitions above alluded to, and take any measures that they may deem expedient to secure the Reforms enumerated in the resolutions of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were then appointed an Executive Committee:—A. DeCosmos, R. Wallace, J. E. McMillan, J. O. Norris, J. Robinson, H. Havelock, F. J. Barnard.

The Convention here ended its labors and adjourned after giving three cheers for the Queen and three for the Dominion of Canada.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European dates are to the 21st instant. Sir John Young, at present Governor of New South Wales, has been promoted to the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion of Canada. John Wilson Patton, Member of Parliament, has been appointed to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. Earl Mayo having received the important appointment of Governor-General of the Queen's Islands of Spain, is said to have been elected on the 20th inst. Isabella visited the Emperor Napoleon and Eugenie at Biarritz, soon after the return of the latter from St. Sebastian. The Gonzalez Ministry had resigned. General Clinch had been announced from Madrid to form a Cabinet. The *Monitor* says that a violent insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the King fled to St. Sebastian for Madrid. The midnight dispatch from Spain, received at London, on the 21st, says:—The resignation of members of the Cabinet had been accepted. A party has been held between the royal officers and some of the rebel leaders, the result of which is not known. A body of rebels, 10,000 strong have gathered near Valladolid, to intercept the Queen and prevent her returning to Madrid. The whole of Anhalusia is in the hands of revolutionists. It is rumored that the revolutionists are setting on foot the interest of the Duke de Montpensier. There is much excitement in Madrid. The King of Prussia has been received with great enthusiasm on his tour through Holstein and at the City of Hamburg. According to the last advices from Central Asia, a resumption of hostilities on the part of the Russians in Bokara is expected in October next. It is reported that George Peabody will soon purchase a large estate in Hungary. The Burlingame Chinese Embassy has arrived in London and is stopping at the Grosvenor Hotel.

The United States news is to the 21st inst. Dr. Good, of Dublin, arrived at New York from the Arctic regions on the 15th inst. He gives some interesting particulars of Hall's Arctic exploration. Capt. Hall has ascertained the circumstances of the death of the last two survivors of Sir John Franklin's party. Capt. Crozier and the Steward of one of the vessels died in 1864, near Southampton Island. Capt. Crozier's watch and other relics are in his possession. Hall was to start in February or March last with an armed party of natives and Esquimaux, to secure some records left by Franklin's men on King William Island. The Aldermen of New York have decided to give General McClellan a reception upon his arrival from Europe. John Quincy Adams accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. Sumner's trial commenced on 20th on a charge of conspiracy. A *nolle prosequi* was entered on the murder indictment. Both Houses of Congress, says a Washington despatch of 21st, met to-day at noon and adjourned till October 10th, without transacting any business.

Canadian despatches are to the 21st, but are, as usual, very meagre. The Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, on the 19th, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The speaker left the Chair and delivered a violent speech against Confederation. An appeal has been published in Montreal on behalf of the people of Labrador, who are reported to be in a starving condition.

## New Advertisements.

## FRENCH'S FISH MARKET

Front street, New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found in season,

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GARRE.

Shipping orders promptly attended to

FREDERICK KAYE,  
New Westminster, July 5 1864. j16 1c

## FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THAT property known as Woodcock's Wharf and Mills, consisting of Two Buildings fronting on Richard street, a wharf 60x200ft., upon which are built warehouses, freight-sheds and a "piggery" capable of containing 200 hogs.

This property enjoys a free water-privilege with sufficient depth for shipping to lie alongside the wharf.

The whole or any portion will be sold or leased upon the most reasonable terms

Apply to  
W. CLARKSON,  
New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. 1c

## NOTICE.

AFTER this date J. C. REDDY & CO. are not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin or Glass, or for any avoidable detention caused by breakage of bridges, road-slides, or any other contingency beyond their control, unless by special contract made in writing in respect of such goods at the time of shipment.

J. C. REDDY & CO.  
Yale, B. C. Dec. 3d, 1867. 1c

## OL COTTAGE BAKERY,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

W. HARVEY.

FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT

CORNER OF BEGGIE & COLUMBIA STREETS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

N. B.—Pies, Cakes and Cakes Breads

Bread always on hand.

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COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Grelley & Arnaud

Hotel and Restaurant,

BILLIARD SALOON,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINE, LIQUORS,

ALCOHOL, PORTER,

BRANDIES, RUM,

CIGARS, CIGARETTES,

which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or case.

THE BEST BRANDS OF

CIGARS,

HAVANA, MANILLA and CHEROOTS

New Westminster, June 12 1867 j6 1c to

NOTICE.

AFTER this date M. JANE TOY & CO. are not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin, or for any avoidable detention caused by breakage of bridges, road-slides, or any other contingency beyond her control, unless by special contract made in writing, in respect of such goods, on time of shipment.

M. JANE TOY,  
Junction Hotel,  
Clinton, March 25, 1868. ap8 6m

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

BOSTON BAR.

THE Public are advised that this long and favorably known Hotel has again come into the hands of its original proprietor.

ALEXANDER COUTLEE,

who will give the Establishment his personal supervision.

The travelling public may therefore depend on having their wants properly attended to.

ALEXANDER COUTLEE,  
Boston Bar, April 11th, 1868. 3m

FOR SALE.

A excellent Farm on the Pitt River Road, within 2 1/2 miles of the city, comprising 60 acres of excellent prairie land, covered with good grass.

Terms most liberal. For particulars apply

W. CLARKSON,  
New Westminster, May 21st 1867. jultc



## New Advertisements.

### BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative).  
The Edinburgh Review, (Liberal).  
The Westminster Review, (Radical).  
The North British Review, (Free Church).  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (1879).

These periodicals are best sustained by the contributions of the ablest writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

#### TERMS FOR 1880.

For any one of the Reviews, £4 0s per annum.  
For any three of the Reviews, £10 0s per annum.  
For all four of the Reviews, £12 0s per annum.  
For Blackwood's Magazine, £3 0s per annum.  
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews, £10 0s per annum.  
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, £12 0s per annum.  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, £15 0s per annum.

#### POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter at the office of delivery. The Postage to any part of the United Kingdom is Two Pence a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

#### BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers, by remitting direct to the Publishers, may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of £1 5s a year for each or any Review; also, *Blackwood* for 1868 and 1869, for £2 10s a year, or the two years together for £4 0s.

### THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

140 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

The L. S. P. CO. also publish the *FARMER'S GUIDE*.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. Price 8s. for the two volumes by Mail, post paid, 8s. 6d. 1868, 1870.

## GREAT REDUCTION

## COLONIAL HOTEL,

Soda Creek.

M'LESE & SENAY, PROPRIETORS.

REG to Return Thanks to their patrons for the past and in order to suit the times they have reduced the scale of prices, viz:—  
DINING ROOMS, per day, £1 0s  
BEDS, per day, 75c  
BOARD AND LODGING, per day, 35c  
do do per week, 15 0s  
Having recently made large additions to the premises so as to give

First-class Accommodation in the Eating and Sleeping Departments.  
They hope to merit an extended support in the future.

## Private Rooms for Families

## AT THE BAR

Will always be found the Choicest Brands of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

## A. W. PIPER,

## CONFECTIONER

Government Street, Victoria

B. C.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the Trade that he is prepared to manufacture every variety of Confectionery at the most reasonable rates, and of the purest and best quality.

## NO ADVANCE IN PRICES, TARIFF OR NO TARIFF!

Orders from the Interior are solicited and will receive prompt attention.  
Victoria, July 25th 1880.

## New Advertisements.

### AYER'S MEDICINES.



The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein the impotent forces of the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vice, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children into the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcers; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is commended from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. It does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and are so numerous that it is impossible to give gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than do healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of European preparations in purity and power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by a long trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

MOORE & Co., Agents, Victoria, V. I. Sold by Mr. W. SMITH and Dr. JONES, New Westminster, and by Mr. J. C. AYER & CO., in the Colony.

### CHERRY PECTORAL

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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## New Advertisements.

### PRINTING

FOR THE.....

## MILLION.

POSTERS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, WAY-BILLS, PAMPHLETS, SHOW CARDS, LABELS, and PRINTED FORMS

Of every description, executed in a manner

That will defy competition.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN SHOULD use printed Bill-heads, as they not only save time, but look more business-like, and serve as an advertisement.

EVERY KEEPER OF PUBLIC HOUSE should have printed cards for distribution among the Miners, and large Show Cards, in colors, to exhibit on Steamboats, &c.

EVERY STEAMBOAT OWNER, Merchant, Trader, Hotel-keeper, or Expressman, doing business in this Colony, should get his Printing done in the office of the

### BRITISH COLUMBIAN, COLUMBIA STREET,

### NEW WESTMINSTER

WHERE.....

### ENTIRE SATISFACTION

IS GUARANTEED.

THE PROPRIETOR would respectfully inform Merchants and Traders of British Columbia, as well as Steamboat Owners and all whom it may concern, that having recently made extensive additions to the

### PRINTING PLANT

OF THE.....

### BRITISH COLUMBIAN NEWSPAPER,

He is now prepared to execute with promptitude every description of

### PLAIN

AND.....

### ORNAMENTAL

### BOOK & JOB

### PRINTING

In a style and at prices which will compare favorably with any office upon the Pacific coast.

Orders from the Interior are invited, and will receive careful and prompt attention.

JOHN ROBSON, Proprietor.

### NEW Advertisements.

### ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE PROMPT TREATMENT TO RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering have suffered, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Does your liver, urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order?

Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or floccy, or is itropy on settling?

Or does a thick scum rise to the top?

Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnea?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, mooping, tired of company, or of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant?

The bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, READER, DISEASES BADLY CURED, AND EXCESSES.

Are capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they are always polite and pleasant; they are always dignified and self-reliant; they are always healthy and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks, or other manly meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running into excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce all every other form of disease—Idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble never suspected, and have been doctored for all but the right one?

Diseases of this sort require a Diuretic.

### HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE

GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IS

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Diseases of the Bladder,

Kidneys,

Gonorrhea,

Dysuria,

Organic Weakness,

Female Complaints,

General Debility,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

URINARY ORGANS,

whether existing in male or female.

From whatever Cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, CONSUMPTION or INSANITY may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

MOORE & Co., Agents, Victoria, V. I. Sold by Mr. W. SMITH and Dr. JONES, New Westminster, and by Mr. J. C. AYER & CO., in the Colony.

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